1172

1172

Madura

Collectorate Vol. No 1172

Madura

Madras coll. Vol. 10 1172

Revenue Department

To Mr. Alexander Macleod

Collector in the Dindigul &c.

Districts,

Sir,

We have received your Letters da[ted] the 20th and 28th February with the Papers which ac[com]panied them, and which We shall fully take into Considerat[ion] on receipt of your annual Report for Fusly 1202 Which we trust you will forward with the lea[st] possible Delay — the Conduct of the Naut Curn[um] of Watata Coondam in concealing the Old Accou[nts] of this Talook, is so unwarrantable that We dir[ect] you to take immediate steps for securing th[ese] Persons, warning them that unless they instantly deliver to you the true Accounts they will not only be deprived both of their places and privileges, but punished in an exemplary manner —

We are hopeful that your expecte[d] Report will furnish us with more detaile[d] Information

Information relative to the Revenues of the Pollams

and We desire you will forward to us a particular

Statement of the Names of the several Poligars and

their Relations &c. agreeably to the Accompany-

-ing form.

In the Audit on your Accounts

for the Month of October 1793 We remarked

that very considerable Balances appeared

due from the several Poligars for Fusly 1202.

and We desire, should they not have been

since discharged, that you summon the

Poligars to Dindigul and not permit them

to return to their Pollams untill the

whole of the Arrears due by them are

liquidated.

Your Silence to the Audit of

the 1st February renders it necessary that We

should again call upon you to inform us

whether the Encrease in your Charges of

Collection was occasioned by the Districts

having fallen under Aumanee Management

and if in obedience to our Orders the extra

Charges above the usual Establishment have

been

been debited to the new Renters on being put in
possession of their Farms, and We desire you
will immediately transmit to the Accountant
a List of Servants with their Monthly pay
which you consider necessary under the
Renting system. –

We are,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servants

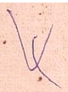
Fort St. George
16th March 1794

David Haliburton

Chas. N. White

Thos. Cockburn

Ed. F. A. Rufieré



(Revenue Department.) 5

To Mr. Alexander Macleod
Collector
at
Dindigul

Sir,

We herewith transmit to you Extr[act]
of a Letter from Government dated the 21st Insta[nt]
and desire your most particular attention to th[e]
orders therein contained, relative to the employ-
-ment of native Troops in the Collection of the
revenue. -

It has ever been our anxious wish
and indeed the Revenue Regulations enjoin, that
Sepoys be not employed except in case of urgent
necessity in the Collection of the Revenue, should
however any incident occur so as to render a Force
necessary to maintain the authority of the Reven[ue]
officer in the District, Sibbendies or Peons must
in future be entertained for the purposes required,
reporting to us immediately every Circumstance
which -

which may induce the measure, the number of Persons to be employed with their proposed pay, wh must be discharged so soon as the service shall be performed. In the event of the aid of the Military being required the Collector must be alone guided by the 52nd article of the Regulations which prescribes that the object to be performed shall be explained to the officer Commanding, and the quantum of Force, as well as the execution of the service left to his Judgment and Government have informed us that they expect the Collectors in general will strictly attend to this line in any requisitions they may make in future.

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient Servants

David Walliburton

Chas. A White

Tho. Cockburn

Fort St George
30th April 1794

Exd. J. McDonall

# Extract of a Letter from Government Dated 24th April 1794-

We have had under Consideration a representation of the officer Commanding the Army, regarding the Employment of native Troops on Revenue Duties, and finding that many of the Corps are rendered # ineffectual by the frequent applications for Sepoys, We have resolved, that in future, no requisition shall be made by Revenue Servants for Troops, unless the service on which they are to be Employed, be entirely of a military nature, and that upon

all

all others Occasions Subsidies, or Prows be entertained by the Collectors for the purposes required, and discharged when their Services be no longer necessary. –

E. N. Smith

(A true Extract.)

Wm. Harrington

Secy

1 9 5

To Mr. Alexander Macleod
Collector at
Dindigul

Sir, 3

A Despatch being expected in the month of June next I beg leave to remind you of your general accounts for the Official year vizt. General Statement for 1793/94 Comparison between the Estimate of 1794/95 so that they may reach me by the beginning of June.

A minute attention to the first principles of these Forms is requisite on account of the positive orders of the Court of Directors. Be so good therefore carefully to distinguish between Land & Sayer Revenue & between Arrears of and current Receipts and Disbursements. Your General Statement must commence with the balance of Cash and all other balances on the 1st May & proceed regularly to state all Collections and payments down to the like balances on the 30th April.

I am, Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
Lio. Place
[illegible]

Fort St. George
[illegible]th May 1794

Entd.

2 (Revenue Department)

To Mr. Alexander Macleod
Collector at
Dindigul

(Circular)

Sir

The Accounts for the Official year ending 30th ultimo Having been called for by Government to be prepared as Early as possible, the Board direct you will bring up all arrear of Accounts with the least possible delay.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Wm. Harrington
Secy.

Fort St. George
8th May 1794

Ed. T. N. Aufrere

3 (Revenue Department)

5 13 11

To Mr. Alexander Macleod
Collector at
Dindegul

Sir,

In consequence of your Letter of the 22d. Ultimo with the enclosed Certificate you have the Boards permission to proceed to the Coast for the Recovery of your Health—

You will herewith Receive Copy of a Letter from the Accountant Requiring Information on the Subject of your Accounts while Collector of the Madura, and Dindegul Provinces,—and they desire me to express their Surprize, and disapprobation that you have delayed to furnish it tho' it appears you were called upon by the Accountant so long ago as the 21st. c March. They expect that immediately

immediately on the Receipt of this you a
afford the Necessary explanation in orde
that the requisite Adjustments May be
made without further loss of time —

I am,

Fort St. George
8th May 1794

Sir,

Your Most obedient Serv

Wm. Harington
Sec

A 15
2
13

6

To David Haliburton Esq^re
Acting President &c. Members of the
Board of Revenue

Gentlemen

On the 21st. of March
last I transmitted to Mr. Macleod
particular statements of his Accoun[ts]
with my Books of Advances to [the]
public Departments and of remitt[an]
ces to the Treasury from his Mad[ura]
and Dindigal Collections, whereby
I shewed him that a difference betw[een]
his Advances and Drafts stands to
his Debit of Pagodas 82,214.30.15. a[nd]
requested such information on the
subject as would enable me to
adjust it. I reminded him of the
above letter on the 29th. ultimo but
not

not having yet obtained the infor-
-ation I required I beg that he m
be called upon for it as by its bei
longer withheld any adjustmen
may be impracticable —

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
your most obedi
humble Serva
(signed) Leo. Place.
A.R.D.

Fort St. George
7th. May 1794.

True Copy
Wm. Harvey

5 Revenue Department

7

7

15

To. Mr. John Wrangham
Acting Collector, at.
Dindigul

Sir,

We have received your letter date the 13th Instant but previous to taking into consideration your recommendation of the Employment of a Military force to sequester the Pollam held by Poojara Naigue of Deodanapilly and for the recovery of balances due by other Polygars. We wish to be informed of the steps taken in consequence of our instructions of the 16th March for Summoning the Polygars to Dindigul in order to secure the payment of their arrears. Should, however, the Collector not have required the attendance of the Polygars We desire you will immediately issue an Order for this purpose reporting to us those Persons who may refuse obedience to your authority —

N.B.

As Mr. Macleod has omit
to reply to our Letters of the 14 Decem
and 16th March and as We are anxious
receive the most particular information
to his Settlement for the present Fusl
We must call your early attention to
as well as the other points therein noti
and report to us the result of your
Enquiries with the least possible Delay.

We further desire you will
forward to us the Collector's Diaries to
period of his delivery over the Distri
to your Charge.

We are,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servan

Fort St. George
19th May 1794

David Haliburton

Chas. A. Whit

Tho. Cockburn

8 12/6

Revenue Department

17

To Mr. Alexander Macleod
Collector at
Dindigul

Circular

Sir,

You will herewith receive Copy of a Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors with the Report therein referred to, and Government have directed that you hold out Every Reasonable Encouragement to the Cultivation of Sugar in the Company's Possessions —

It is our intention that the culti-vation of this Article shall be Considered on the same footing as the Mulberry, provided for in the Statement transmitted under date 9th. March and you will adopt the most effectual Measures to make it generally known throughout the Districts

We are
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servants
David Haliburton
Chas. N. White
Thos Cockburn

Fort St. George
5th. May 1794

Ex. [illegible]

7 9 28 18

Sir

By desire of Lieut. Col. Meyer who is on the Coast with Major Stevenson, I am to inform you, a Trooper of the Regiment employed in procuring Gram at Yalmurry has been plundered by some of the Bandy[illegible] Polygars of his Sword, for to each Bag of thirty Chuckrams and to request you will be kind enough to order an enqu[illegible] into the business, and restitution, if possible, to be made

I am Sir

Your very Obedient

Humble Servant

[illegible]

Tachimore

May 20th 1794

9 8 (Revenue Department) 23

To Mr. Alexander Macleod
Collector at
Dindigul

Sir, 10

I am directed by the Board to transmit to you a Duplicate of their Letter of the 8th Instant, together with an Extract of a Letter just received from the Accountant, and they require your immediate Explanation of the Balance of Cash standing against you as late Collector of Madura ...................... in order to enable Mr. Place to close the Books in the Assumed Revenue Depart-ment for 1792/93

I am
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
Wm. Harington Secy

Fort St. George
12th May 1794.

Ex. T. N. Ainsfore

11

# Extract of a Letter from Mr. Lionel Place Dated 22d. May 1794

I have the honor to report to you the State of the Balances in the department of the Assumed Revenue of His Highness the Nabob, upon which it is requisite that decision should be passed previous to the Books being Closed — For the more ready intelligence of them I shall distinguish them into Balances of Cash, Balances of advances made for Cultivation and Repairs, and Balances of Revenue for the two years respectively of the Assumption —

## 1st. Balances of Cash

These are as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| Due by Mr. Floyer | Ps. 108. 6. " |
| Do. by Mr. Andrews | 311. 13. 43. |
| Do. by Mr. Macleod | 28572. 28. 62 |
| Do. by Mr. Torin | 167. 33. 69 |
| | 29160. [illegible] |

Messrs. Floyer, Andrews, & Torin severally held small balances of Cash which are inserted to the

foregoing

foregoing amounts by some objectionable Charges which they were directed by Audit to refund — The balance due by Mr Macleod, is the difference between the advances and remittances said to have been made in his accounts, and the Bills which he transmitted — I have at various times and with much diligence endeavoured to effect a Settlement of his Accounts, both when he was last at Madras and lately, as I have already informed you, by letter but without Success — and such are the variations between the advances and Bills upon public departments, that it has been utterly impossible for me to trace what Sums are undrawn for — Of what has been drawn from the [illegible] Departments of Mysore and Dindigul I have however discovered Ps 16,428.25.58. to be a premature credit taken in the latter in August 1792. for a remittance to the Treasury at Madras, in the expectation of obtaining a Sowcar Bill for it, but which does not appear to have been effected — This therefore he should be directed to bring back to his debit. —

Compd
F. N. Lefevre

A true Extract

Wm Harington [illegible]

10 — / Revenue Department

12 27

To Mr. Alexander Macleod
Collector at
Dindigul

Sir,

[Du]plicate

In consequence of your Letter [of] the 22d ultimo with the enclosed Certificate, [you] have the Board's permission to proceed to [the] Coast for the Recovery of your Health—

You will herewith receive Copy of a Letter from the Accountant reque-ring Information on the Subject of your Accounts while Collector of the Madura and Dindigul Provinces—and they desire me to express their surprize and dis-approbation that you have delayed to [fu]rnish it, tho' it appears you were called upon by the Accountant so long ago as the 21st March—They expect that immediately

on

on the Receipt of this you will affor[d]
the necessary explanation in order th[at]
the requisite adjustments may be ma[de]
without further loss of time

I am

Fort St. George
8th May 1794

Sir

Your most obedient Servan[t]

(Signed) William Harri[ngton]
Secreta[ry]

Esqr. T N Auspere

A true Copy
Wm. Harrington
Se[cy]

11

24

13

To David Haliburton Esq.r
Acting President & ca. Members of the
Board of Revenue

Gentlemen

Duplicate

On the 21st of March last I transmitted to Mr. Macleod particular Statement of his accounts with my Books of Advances to public Departments and of remittances to the Treasury from his Madura and Dindigul Collections, whereby I shewed him that a difference between his advances and Drafts stands to his debit of Pag.s 82 214. 30. 15 and requested such information on the subject as would enable me to adjust it. I reminded him of the above letter on the 29th ultimo, but not having yet obtained the

the information I required, I beg that he may be called upon for it, as by its being longer withheld, any adjustment may be impracticable.—

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen,

your most Obedient humble Servant

Fort St. George
8th. May 1794—

(signed) Lio. Place
A. R. D.

Compd.
F. A. Ausson

A true Copy
Wm. Harington
Secy

12 Revenue Departmen[t]

14 31 [...]

To Mr. John Wrangham
Acting Collector at
Dindigul

Sir,

I am directed by the Boar[d]
to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter da[ted]
the 16th Instant, and to inform you th[at]
they approve of your keeping the person
named Lingum in irons, and employ[ing]
him on the public Roads. Altho' the M[...]
has confessed the fact, the Board wish [to]
be furnished with such depositions o[n]
Oath, as you may be able to procure
respecting the murder of his Wife; and [that]
in future you will be careful to transmi[t]
the necessary Depositions at the same
time

time you report the commission of su[illegible]

Crimes —

Fort St. George | I am
Sir,
28 May 1794

Your most Obedient Ser[illegible]

Ex^d. T. N. Aufrere

John Read
Act. Navy

13 33 28

To Mr. Alexander Macleod.

Collector at

Dindigul.

Sir,

I herewith enclose you an Extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit dated 24th May 1794.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fort St. George

May 1794

Wallace Junr.

16 12. 35 29

# Extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Audit Dated 24th May 1794 —

Read Mr Macleod's answer to Audit of 24th August 1793 —

No 1 — Requires no remark

No 2 — Do — Do

No 3 — The Collector to explain what has been the Conduct of this man during his Confinement & if he does not think that the Punishment has atoned for the fault

Read Mr Macleod's answer to the Audit of 1st February 1794 —

No 1 — The Collector must on all occasions of delivering Grain to the Storekeeper, obtain a bill for the Charges attendant on it as well as the price —

No 2 — Requires no Remark —

No 3 — The Collector should have furnished a Copy of the order directing this transaction — ordered that he now do it, and at the same time send an account Current of the advance to the Paymaster, the Credit given, and shewing any loss that may have arisen —

No 4 — No Bill having been received the Collector to be reminded of it

No 5

No. 5 ——— Requires no Remark

No. 6 ——— Ditto – Ditto

No. 7 ——— Ditto – Ditto –

No. 8 ——— Ditto – Ditto –

No. 9 ——— Ditto – Ditto

No. 10 ——— Ditto – Ditto

No. 11 ——— The same remark as on the foregoing Audit.

No. 12 ——— Requires no Remark

No. 13 ——— The Board have already in General Capacity given directions regar[ding] Poligars Balances –

(Abuse Extract) –

Lu: Wal[lace]

A.K.D.

Ex.d J. Wallace Jun.r

17 16 37 31

To Mr. Alexander Macleod.
Collector at
Dindigul.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 26th. Ultimo explanatory of the differences between your Advances to public Departments, and Drafts as late Collector of Madura, and present of Dindigul and will now state how far they have enabled me to adjust your Account of Advances to Paymasters.

By your Explanations I have traced that some Bills which were before supposed not to have been transmitted were either included in the Account I sent to you on the 26th. March or have since the dates therein comprised been passed to your Credit such supposition having been occasioned by a variation between the Sums for which you took Credit and the drafts of the Paymasters arising I imagine from the Exchange – These Bills are one for P. 9935.2.50 – drawn by the Paymaster for the advance of Pagodas 10000 in April 1792 and one for P. 3261.6.20. for the advance of P. 3288.34.58 – in September 1792.–

The Accountant General has acknowledged the receipt of an original Bill for P. 20000 – drawn by the Paymaster of Trichinopoly in October 1792 which therefore with the receipt of the Madura Paymaster you lately forwarded for P. 14903 – will be placed to your Credit.

You omitted to get included in the Bills the premium on some Remittances to the respective Paymasters but which as well as the differences of Exchange can now, as the Bills have been drawn, be carried to account.

These Circumstances together with an Adjustment

adjustment to rectify some Credits given to the Dindigul for Bill drawn on the Madura account will enable me to settle the latter excepts that portion of it which is included in the advance from the two Departments of P: 7025.32 to the Paligatchery Paymaster for which you cannot have credit till the Bill is sent which you say is in your possession —

With regard to your Dindigul advances I perceive the error you remark of carrying to the Credit of Advances to Paymasters the Bill for P: 4282.22.47 instead of Remittances to the Treasury. I also find that it is erroneously credited for P: 2593.16 which belongs to the Commissarys accounts and for P: 1743.5.20 belonging to the Advances to Paymasters for your Madura Collections. The only credit therefore which duly belongs it in the account I sent to you is P: 9889.42.72 to which must be added some bills improperly credited to Madura and others that have been passed since the dates comprehended in mine, not however all that you have included. a Considerable deficiency in this Department between advances & bills will therefore still be left. In that account you have brought forward two Sums vizt P: 21000 and P: 3602.2.. which were not in mine and already stand to your Credit but the latter being a portion of the advance to the Paligatchery Paymaster must be carried back to your debit if the bill for Pags 7025.32 — is not forwarded — I then find all the remaining Bills of your Accounts Correct the greater part having been received since the date of mine except some belonging to Madura and the three

18

three last amounting to P.s 12278.24 — which belong to your advance in May June and July 1793 Consequently cannot be opposed to an account made up only to April 1793 and the sum of Pag.s 216.22.51. which is an erroneous adjustment, as if it was included in any other Bill (none for P.s 3000 has however appeared) must have been already credited in the amount of it. —

Although some of the Bills which you have put to the Madura belong to the Dindigul Account and vice versa, yet as many have been drawn for Sums varying so materially from the advances as to preclude a possibility of selecting from among them a Corresponding amount with those advances, I shall prefer closing the former of these in the way which you have done and leaving that for Dindigul only open, which will then stand as I herewith inclose it, leaving a Balance unaccounted for of Pag.s 12495.10.57.

In examining what advances you have made and Bills sent since April 1793 I find that out of P.s 42278.25.58 advanced between 1st May 1793 & 31st March 1794, Bills for no more than P.s 22278.25.58 have been received which therefore increases your foregoing Account P.s 20,000. — I have taken a note of it and would recommend you losing no time in supplying the deficiencies. —

The two other Accounts of advances to the Commissary General of Grain and Provisions & Remittances

with

will undergo some alteration in Consequence of that in the advance to Paymasters, but I wait for your explanations of them before they can be settled — As however you mention being in possession of a Bill for the remaining Sum said to have been remitted in August 1792 I would advise your sending it with all possible despatch —

Fort St George
2d June 1794

I am Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
Lio Place
Comd.

Lieut. Place Esqr
Dated 2d June 1794
Received 6th Do Do
with an enclosure
No 11.

Exd. T. Wallace Junr.

Dr.
# Account of Advances by A. Macleod Collector of Dindigul from September 1791 till July 179[5]

18

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1792 | | | | |
| May | Cash Advanced Paymaster Dindigul | | | 3921.19.23 |
| June | Do. | Do. | Do. | 385.23.11 |
| July | Do. | Do. | Do. | 2282. " " |
| Novr. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 6000. " " |
| Decemr. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 7880.33.48 |
| 1793 | | | | |
| Jany. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 3832.26.39 |
| Feby. | Do. | Do. | Do. | 10,000. " " |
| April | Do. | Do. | Do. | 9412.25.34 |
| | | | | 43,715.19.75 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | Advanced to the Paymaster as p. Receipt | 3050. " " <br> 5228.25.58 <br> 7000. " " | 15278.25.58 | |
| June | Do. | difference of Exch. 2.2.16 | 4000. " " | |
| Augt. | Do. | 4.24.35 | 3000. " " | |
| Sept. | Do. | 2.2.16 | 4000. " " | |
| Octr. | Do. | 1.24.35 | 3000. " " | |
| Novr. | Do. | | 3000. " " | |
| 1794 | | | | |
| January | Do. | | 2500. " " | |
| Febry. | Do. | | 3500. " " | |
| March | Do. | | 4000. " " | 42,278.25.58 |
| | | | St. Pagodas | 85994. 9.53 |

Paymasters and of Bills granted by them for the Same

20

| | |
|---|---|
| Bill on Paymaster General dated 23.d Oct.r 1792 | 379. 38. 12 |
| D.o on D.o ........ 5.th Novem.r | 1012. 16. 40 |
| D.o on D.o ........ 9.th D.o | 1377. 23. 2 |
| D.o on D.o ........ 26.th D.o | 5071. .. .. |
| D.o on D.o ........ 22.d January 1793 | 999. 20. 52 |
| D.o on D.o ........ 31.st D.o | 2961. 7. 16 |
| D.o on D.o ........ 6.th March | 3896. 12. .. |
| D.o on D.o ........ 8.th D.o | 1742. 36. .. |
| D.o on D.o ........ 9.th D.o | 1307. 6. .. |
| D.o on D.o ........ 11.th D.o | 2187. 30. .. |
| D.o on D.o ........ 5.th April | 6928. 35. 50 |
| D.o on D.o ........ 13.th D.o | 3355. .. .. |
| | 31,220. 9. 12 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Bill on M.r Roebuck dated 1.st May 1793 | 3050. .. .. | |
| D.o ........ D.o D.o 1.st June | 5228. 24. .. | |
| D.o ........ D.o D.o 1.st July | 4000. .. .. | |
| D.o ........ D.o D.o 9.th September | 3000. .. .. | |
| D.o ........ D.o D.o 4.th October | 4000. .. .. | |
| D.o ........ D.o D.o 7. November | 3000. .. .. | 22,278. 24. .. |
| | | 53,498. 33. 12 |
| By Balance unsupported by Bills | | 32495. 12. 35 |
| | St.r Pagodas | 85,994. 9. 53 |

[Fo]rt St George 2.d June 1794

Errors Excepted P.r Ld W. Mall

22 45/36

W. J. Wrangham

21 Acting Collector of Dindegul

Sir

I have forwarded my Estimate of Cash to the Pay Mr. General Amounting to Pag. 8246. the sum required for my July Disbursement I have to request you inform me If you can furnish me with the full amount or what part by the first of the month

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt
Humble Servant
H. Vaughan
Paymr
T. P.

Madura
4th June 1794

I have not Received any intimation what sum

may expect for my present months Disbursem

23. 47 36

Secret

To the President and Council
of
Fort St. George

The Court of Directors have lately had under their consideration the very able Report of Dr. Roxburgh, referred to in your Revenue Dispatch of the 2d. May last, on the growth and manufacture of Sugar in the Masulipatam and Ganjam Districts, and for the reasons which will be particularly detailed to you in the first public Dispatch by the Ships of the present Season, they have Agreed to direct you to become the purchasers of any Quantity of Sugar that shall be produced, provided the necessary attention is paid to its quality, and that it is afforded at rates which shall not very materially differ from the prices quoted by Dr. Roxburgh in

in his beforementioned Report. We have given you this previous notice of the Courts intentions, as well as that you may hold out every reasonable degree of encouragement to encrease the manuf. of this Article, as that the necessary precautions may be taken to prevent the prices being unduly inhanced upon the Company. The Samples of Sugar received by the King George appear to be of an excellent quality.

We are
Your loving Friends
(Signed) W. Devaynes
Thos. Cheap
John Roberts

East India House
London
23d. October 1793.

A true Copy
(Signed) J. Webbe
Dep. Secy.

Compd.
T. N. Ansvice

A true Copy
G. W. Harington
Secy.

An Account of the Hindoo Method of Cultivating the Sugar Cane and Manufacturing the Sugar and Jagary in the Rajamundry Circar interspersed with such remarks as tend to point out the great benefit that might be expected from increasing this branch of agriculture and improving the quality of the Sugar. Also the Process observed by the Natives of the Ganjam District in Making the Sugars of Beerampore.

Presented to the Hon^ble the Governor in Council of Fort S^t. George to be transmitted to the Hon^ble Court of Directors

By their most Obedient and Most humble Servant

(Signed) W. Roxburgh

...mulcotah

June 1792

No Pursuit is more pleasing to the benevolent Mind than such as tend to add a new source of happiness to Man.

Amongst the Natives of India the transitions from one stage of improvement to another are so exceeding slow as scarce to deserve the Name, except it be the few who have benefitted by the example of Europeans they naturally possess a strong disinclination at departing from the beaten path established from time immemorial, however when they see a certain prospect of gain with little additional trouble they have frequently been known to adopt our practices. We ourselves ought more generally to keep in view and to instill into their

minds

27 5 24

minds this Maxim That every new proposition merely on account of its novelty must not be rejected otherwise our Knowledge would no longer be progressive and every kind of improvement must cease —

At a period like the present when the importation of East India Sugar has become so much an object of importance to Great Britain in Consequence of the present state of some of the best of the West India Sugar Islands every enquiry that may tend to open new sources from whence that wholesome Commodity can be procured at the cheapest Rate, is of National import.

I believe there are few Districts in the Company's extensive possessions where there will not be found

large

large tracts of Land fit for the Culture of Sugar Cane; but the introduction of a new branch of Agriculture Amongst the Natives I know from experience to be attended with infinite Trouble therefore where We find a Province or District in which the Culture of the Sugar Cane and Making of Sugar has been in practice from time immemorial, there We may expect without Much exertion to be able to increase the Culture and improve if necessary the Quality.

In the Northern Provinces or Circars as well as in Bengal, Cadapah &c large quantities of Sugar and Jaggary are made; it is only in the Rajamundry and Ganjam Districts of the Northern Provinces where the cane is cultivated for making Sugars I will confine my observations

to

29 52 45 12

to the first where I have resided between ten and Eleven Years.

This Branch of Agriculture in the abovementioned Circar is chiefly carried on in the Zemindaries of Peddapore and Pettapore along the Banks of the Elyseram River which tho' small has a constant flow of water in it the whole Year Round sufficiently large not only to Water the Sugar Plantations during the driest seasons, but also a great variety of other productions such as Paddy Ginger, Turmerick, Yams, Chillies &ca. This stream of Water during the driest Season renders the Lands adjoining to this Town of more Value I presume than almost any other in India and particularly fit for the growth of Sugar

Cane

Cane; and by the bye, permit me to observe that of all the parts of India that I have seen this seems the best suited for the Culture of the Mulberry and Rearing Silk Worms as well on account of the Cheapness of Labour and the general abundance of Provision for the Natives, as for the soil, Climate and situation, — But to return to the Culture of Sugar — In these two Zemindaries from 350 to 700 Rissums or from 700 to 1400 acres of Land (the Rissum being two Acres) is annually employed for rearing Sugar Cane more or less according to the demand or prospects of a demand for the Sugar, for they could and would with pleasure if they were certain of a Market grow

and

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about two inches into the soft mud like
Soil which with a sweep or two with
the sole of the foot they most easily &
readily Cover, Nothing more is done if
the Weather is Moderately showery till
the young shoots are some two or three
inches high, the earth is then loosened
for a few inches Round them with a
small Weeding iron something like a
Carpenters Chisel, should the season
prove dry the field is occasionally
Watered from the River, continuing to
Weed and to Keep the ground loose
around the Shoots. In August two
three Months from the time of plan-
-ting small trenches are cut thro' the
field at short distances and so contri-
-ved as to serve to drain off the water

should

4 Keys ... 1,920

should the Season prove too wet for the Cane which is often the Case and would Render their Juices Weak and unprofita=ble, the farmer therefore never fails to have his field plentifully and judiciously intersected with drains while the Cane is small and before the usual time for the violent Rains, should the Season prove too dry these trenches serve to Conduct the Water from the river the more readily thro' the field and also to drain off what does not soak into the earth in the course of a few hours for they say if water is permitted to remain on the field for a greater length of time the Cane would suffer by it, so that they reckon these drains indispensably necessary and upon their being well contrived

27

contrived depends in a great Measure the

future hopes of Profit. Immediately after the field is trenched, the Canes are all propped. This is an operation I do not remember to have seen mentioned by any Writer on this Subject and is probably peculiar to these parts, it is done as follows.

The Canes are now about three feet high and generally from three to six from each set that has taken, from what we may call the stool, the lower leaves of each Cane is first carefully wrapped up round it so as to cover it completely in every part, a small strong Bamboo 8-10 feet long (or two) is then stuck into the earth in the Middle of each stool and the Canes thereof tied to it, this secures

them

them in an erect position and gives the air free access Round every part; As the Canes advance in size they continue wrapping them Round with the lower leaves as they begin to wither and to tie them to the prop-Bamboos higher up during which time if the weather is wet they keep the drains open and if a drought prevails they water them Occasionally from the River cleaning & loosening the ground every five or six weeks; tying the leaves so carefully round every part of the Canes they say prevents them from cracking or splitting from the heat of the Sun, helps to render the juice Richer and prevents their branching out Round the sides, it is certain you never see a branchy Cane here

In

28

In January and February the Canes beg
to be ready to Cut which is about nin
Months from the time of planting,
Operation is the same as in other Coun
of Course I need not describe - Their
height while standing in the field w
will now be from eight to ten fee
(foliage included) and the Stalk
Cane from an inch to an inch and a
quarter in diameter -

A Mill or two, or even
More according to the extent of the fie
is erected, when wanted, in the Open
air generally under the Shade of larg
Mango Trees of which there are grea
abundance hereabout: The Mill is
small, exceeding simple, and at the
same time efficacious, a drawing of
which

which accompanies this. The Juice as fast as capressed [treated] is Received in common earthen Pots, strained and put into boilers which are in general of an oval form composed of ill made or thick plates of Country Iron rivetted together —

These Boilers hold from 80 to 100 Gallons, into each they put from 24 to 30 Gallons of the Strained Juice, the boiler is placed over a draft furnace which Makes the fire burn with great violence being supplied with a strong draft of air through a large Subterranean passage which also serves for an ash hole, at first the fire is Moderate but as the scum is taken off a point they are not very nice about in these

heats

29

parts as they look up to quantity more than quantity, the fire is by degrees encre-sed so as to make the liquor boil very smartly; Nothing whatever is added to help the scum to rise or the Sugar to grain, except when the Planter wants a small quantity for his own or a friends use, in this Case they add about 10-12 pints of sweet milk to every 24-30 gallons or boiler of juice which no doubt improves the quality of the Sugar, the scum — with this addition comes up more — abundantly and is more carefully removed.

The Liquor is never here removed into a second boiler but is in the same Boiled down to a proper consistence which they guess at by the Eye and by the touch, the fire is then

with

with drawn and in the same Vessel su[ffered]
to Cool a little, when it becomes pretty
thick, they stir it about with stirring
sticks for some time till it begins to
take the form of Sugar, it is then taken
and Put on Mats made of the lea[ves]
of Palmira tree / Borassus flabelliform[is]
where the stirring is continued till it [is dried]
then put up in Pots, Baskets &c. till
Merchant appears to buy it.

The Hindoo name of this
Sugar is Pantsa darry, its colour is of
fairer than most of the raw Sugar
Made in our West India Islands
is of a clammy unctuous Nature —
absorbing much Moisture during
wet weather, some times sufficien[t]
to Melt a great deal of it if not
carefu[lly]

carefully stowed in some very dry plac[e]
where smoke has access to it

Many of the planters pref[er]
making that sort of Sugar which they
call bellum and Europeans Jagary —
because it Keeps well during the wet weath[er]
if kept from the wet it in general bear[s]
a lower price, yet they say this disadvan
-tage is often over balanced by their bein[g]
able to keep it with only a trifling wastag[e]
till a Market offers, particularly when
the Planter has not an immediate —
Market for his Sugar, besides Canes of
Inferior quality answer for Jagary
when unfit for Sugar. The Process —
observed for Making the Jagary differs
from the above described in having a
quantity of Quick lime thrown into the
boiler

boiler with the Cane juice about a spoon-
-ful and a half to every 6–7 Gallons of
juice or 9–10 spoonfuls to the boiler,
here they donot remove the steam but
let it mix with the liquor and when of
a proper Consistence about four or five
ounces of Gingelie Oil (Oil of the Seeds
of Sesamum Orientalis) is added to each
boiler of liquor now ready to be —
removed from the fire and very well
mixed with it, it is then poured into
shallow pits dug in the ground, they
are generally about three feet long —
one and a half broad and three —
inches deep with a mat laid on the
bottom which is slightly strewed with
a little Quick lime, in a short time
the liquor incorporates into a very firm
solid

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solid Mass, these large Cakes they wrap
in dry leaves and put by for sale—

Their Jagary is of a darker
Colour than their Sugar and Contains
More impurities owing to the careless—
Manner in which they prepare it by
allowing all the Scum to reunite with
liquor—

The half Vissum or one a
of Sugar Cane in a tolerable Season—
yields about 10 Candy of the above me
-tioned or rather More if made into—
Jagary, each Candy weighs 500 lb. and is
worth on the spot from 16 to 24 Rupees
according to the demand, In the West—
Indies the acre so far as my information
goes and it is chiefly from Mr. Beckford's
history of Jamaica, yields from 15 to 20

hundred

hundred Weight of their raw Sugar worth on the. on the Island from 15 to 20£ currency — Here the produce is more than double, but on account of its inferior quality and the low price it bears on the spot the produce of the acre does not yield a great deal More Money than in the West Indies, however; as here labour is incomparably cheaper the Indian Planter Must make much larger Profits —

The Situation of all the Sugar Lands hereabout is exactly alike being the Middle of an extensive plain adjoining to the forementioned River, the soil in all is also much alike, so that the produce is nearly equal in all when no unfavorable

circumstances

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circumstance happens; this is further proved by the quantity of Sugar a certain Measure of juice will yield here it is almost always except in very Rainy Seasons or in laid down or wormy Canes about one sixth part that is every six pounds or three quarts of Juice yields one pound of Sugar - In Jamaica Mr. Beckford says that on an average 1000 Gallons of Juice May be reckoned to yield an Hogshead of Sugar weight 16 cwt. which is within a trifle, one of Sugar from eight of Juice, this proves our juice to be one fourth part richer than theirs, From the above calculations it is evident that our Lands hereabout are better adapted for this

species

species of Culture than the Lands in Jamaica
for here they not only yield a large Crop
of Canes, but the juice thereof is also richer
and were our planters here to bring the
Molasses &c. employed in the West Indies
for the distillation of rum into Account,
their Profits would be still greater, for at
present such Refuse they give to their Cattle
or let their labourers carry away or use as they
think proper, and by being so employed I
have no doubt but it is productive of more
real good than if converted into ardent
spirits, let it continue to be so employed is
my sincere wish for the longer they are igno-
-rant how to convert what is at present wholesome
into a poison, the better it is for them, they
have already too many ways of furnishing themselves
with spirits particularly near the residence of Europeans

Hav

Here the Cane while growing

also Subject to fewer accidents than in the West I

I will Mention them briefly—

1st. ---------- A very wet Season is the worst,

injures the Canes greatly, rendering them of a

Colour yielding a poor unprofitable juice; here they

reckon the small heavy pale yellow Canes the

2nd. ---------- Storms without they are very

do not great harm because the Canes are propped

however if they are once laid down which some

happens, they become branchy and then yield

poor watry juice—

3rd. ---------- The worm is another evil which

generally visits them every few years, a Beetle depos

its eggs in the young Cane the Caterpillars of these

remain in the Cane living on its medullary parts till they

are ready to be metamorphosed into the crysalis state, some

times this evil is so great as to injure a sixth or an eighth

part of the field but what is worse the disease is commonly

general when it happens few fields escaping—

4th. ---------- The Flowering is the last accident they

reckon

taken upon altho' it scarce deserves the name, for it rarely happens, and never but to a very small proportion of some very few fields, those Canes that flower have very little juice left & it is by no means so sweet as that of the Rest

Say the average quantity of Land employed for the growth of Sugar Cane in these parts the Zemindaries of Peddapore and Pettapore independent of what is made in and about the Islands formed by the Mouths of the Godavery is 550 Vizsams equal to 1100 acres and produce at the rate to 10 Candy or about 44 CWt. equal to 2½ Hogsheads p acre the whole produce in Hogsheads will annually 2750 of 18 CW. each which is fully one fourth part of the Sugar produced in the Island of Jamaica, and I know well that the quantity might with advantage to, I was going to say Government, but must be left to be determined hereafter, I will therefore say with advantage to the Zemindar, Farmer Planter and Labourer to any extent, all the security the Planter wants is a strict adherence to the agreement he makes with

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with the Zemindar for the Land and [...]
certain Market for his Sugar at even [...]
lowest price above stated, I observe that
the Farmer would require to have the
Agreement he makes for the Rent of the
land strictly adhered to because the
Zemindar raises his demand if the
Crop is good, so that he will often in
favorable Season make Farmers of
all denominations pay probably a
fourth More than the original
Agreement, such injustice they are
obliged to put with, as Custom has
rendered it common and they have
no idea of applying for redress yet
it no doubt damps the spirit of industry & prevents the
soil from any further improvement
than the bountiful hand of Nature
has bestowed on it which in these
parts is great indeed —

The

The Planters in these parts very rarely take a second or what they call Carsy Crop from the same field they say he is either a very poor or a very lazy farmer that does because those Canes yield less juice and of an inferior quality than Plant Canes, however Poverty obliges some to do so— This Carsy Crop is cut and Manufactured in November which is a busy Season in the Paddy— &c. fields, as this is the time for reaping the Coarse or early Paddy and making and for sowing various sorts of small grain, consequently attending to the Sugar Works at that time of the year is inconvenient, besides the rains are frequent during this Month which is another very great draw back —

attending

3 attending this Crop — The grand Sugar —
Crop fortunately happens during that
time of the year February, March and
April when there is scarce any other —
sort of work in the field, consequently
both humanity and policy plead in
favour of an extended Scale to this,
or such other Branches of agriculture
as employs the Labourer at a Season
when there is little or nothing else to do —

I never could learn that
any one had ever depended on a third
Crop from the same field for they —
say if the second is somuch inferior
to the first, a third must be still —
worse, here hands are or rather were
so Numerous and labour so cheap —
that they find it much more profitable

to

to plant every Year—

In the Ganjam District
about aska and Barampore the Na
Make most excellent Sugar and Sug
Candy but in small quantity, the
Sugar is in loaves of a large grain
and often as perfectly white as what
called in England single refined Sugar
and the Sugar Candy is Superior to any
thing of the Kind I ever saw—

Mr Alexander Anderson
Surgeon on this Establishment when
with the Committee of Circuit up ther
was so obliging as to send Me a very
particular Account of the Method
they follow in manufacturing their
Sugar and Sugar Candy of which
the following is a Copy—

Extract

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# Extract of a Letter from Alexander Anderson Esqr Surgeon on this Establishment, Method of preparing the Sugar in the Ganjam District

After the Cane is ready it is cut in pieces of a foot or eighteen inches long & on the same day it is cut, these pieces are put into a Wooden Mill a which is turned round by Bullocks, on one side of the Mill is a small hole sufficient to let the juice pass thro' which is received in an earthen Pot placed for the purpose The juice is then strained — into

---

a A very large wooden Mortar the Pestle of which rests obliquely
owards the side and is moved round in a circular manner by Means of a lever
laced at its top projecting 8 or 10 feet over the Side to the end of which lever two Bullocks
e yoked, it is the Common Oil Press of the Hindoos, but is exceeding inconvenient for
tracting the juice of the Sugar Cane and shows how far behind hand the natives of
at District are in this part of the Process when Compared with the small
nvenient Mill employed here about, Nothing can show More clearly
w exceeding averse these People are to any change in their Old Customs —

into other Pots containing about 1/4 Pecka Seer or 4lb b quarts and to each Pot of juice is added about six doubs weight or three ounces of Quick lime — It is then boil'd for a considerable time till on taking out a little and rubbing it between the fingers it has a waxy feel when it is taken off the fire and put into smaller Pots with Mouths six inches in diameter — The Mass may now be kept in this state for six or eight Months or more; and it is necessary at any rate to do so for a Month or six Weeks — When the Process is intended to be continued, a small hole is made in the bottom thro' which the Syrup strains, it is taken out of these Pots and Put into shallow Bamboo Baskets that any remaining Syrup may excede after

b A Mistake for a Pecka Seer is two Pounds of course one quart —

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after which it's put in a Cloth, and the Syrup is squeezed thro' the Cloth, adding a little water to it occasionally that it may be more perfectly removed. The Sugar is then dissolved in Water and boiled a Second time, in wide mouthed Pots containing only three Seers, with not too fierce a fire, adding from time to time a little milk and Water, and stirring it frequently which is used by these People to clarify it instead of eggs, which their religion forbids them to touch. The Scum is removed as it is thrown up, and when it resumes the waxy feel on rubbing a little of it between the fingers, the process is finished, and the Sugar put into small wide mouthed Pots to cool and crystallize – after which a small hole is bored for the purpose of draining off any little quantity of Syrup that may still exude. The outside of the Pots are now covered with cowdung and for the purpose of making the Sugar white, or removing any Syrupy, or blackish appearance

appearance, the creeping Vine called in Moors Panichadul, and in Tallingas Neity war, ¢ growing in Tanks and marshy places, it is put on the top of the Sugar in the Pots and renewed every day for five or six days; should the Sugar on taking it out of the Pots, be blackish or less pure towards the bottom, the bottom of the loaf being scraped this plant, and renewed daily will effectually remove that appearance. If it is wrapped in a wet Cloth, and renewed twice a day, the Sugar will also become white, it must be then throughly dried and kept for use.

To make Sugar Candy, the Sugar must be again dissolved in water and boiled in the same manner as before, adding Milk to it in small quantities the proportion three Seer of Sugar, and half of milk with water to dissolve the

¢ Conferva Verticallata It grows in great abundance particularly in clear standing brackish water near the Sea.

the Sugar, It is then put into other wide mo[uthed]
Pots, with but three Seer in each Pot putting
Slices of Bamboo, or some dried Date leave[s]
prevents the Sugar as it Candies from run[ning]
into large lumps.

Here we see very superior Su[gar]
and Sugar Candy of the first quality, manuf[actured]
in a simple but tedious manner, and at a ve[ry]
trifling expence, a few earthen Pots are the on[ly]
Vessels, or boilers they require, but it is not to
be imagined that such would succeed if the
work was carried on to any great extent, th[e]
Iron boilers employed hereabout might be
laid aside for those of Copper, or of Cast iron
from Europe or not as they like themselves, f[or]
it seems of no great consequence, but by hav[ing]
a greater number of them for the liquor to pass
through and be well clarified in, would render
unnecessary the second process mentioned by

Mr. Anderson which on Account of its tediousness must become very inconvenient, consequently all that seems to be wanted to render the Sugars made hereabout fit for any market, is a boiler or two, or three more in each Set, with Wooden Coolers, instead of losing time to let it cool in the boiler, as is the practise here at present, the addition of some quick lime, and probably allum to the Cane Juice and the subsequent claying of it in conical Pots, as is done in the West Indies, for which process the natives of the Ganjam District substitute moist copper-ea for covering the Sugar in the Pots with, and wrapping the loaves when not sufficiently white in wet Cloth to extract the Molasses—

The rate of freight from India to England being so very high renders it the more necessary to make the Sugars

for

for that market of a good quality, which can be done there, at infinitely less expence than in the West India Islands where labour is so exceeding high.

If the Sugar Cane can be cultivated with so much ease and to such perfection in this Climate (which is considerably hotter than the West Indies) by simply burying the set about 2 inches in the level ploughed field, by which practice the superficial, or horizontal roots, must be near the surface, of course subject to great heats, I say if this practice succeed so well here it may be presumed it would succeed as well if not better in the West Indies, where the heats are never so great, of course the superficial roots of the Cane less subject to be scorched, the present practice of digging large square holes to put the sets in, is I am told exceedingly laborious and does not

Stand

stand the Planter in less than 10 £ ℔ Ac
which is nearly double the whole expence
of cultivating from first to last, an Acre of Ca
and manufacturing the Sugar in this Dis
Should the British legislature deem it proper
to emancipate the Slaves on those Islands, the
Planter there may then be obliged to Cultivate
and Plant his Lands in the manner practised
here or as Potatoes are planted with the Plough
in the fields in England, and there is scarce a
Doubt but what they would in that way, succes
fully as well as by planting in holes.—

Should Political motives pre-
-vent the importation of East India Sugars
into England, it is even then of infinite impor
to the Company's Territories to have the
qualities of their Sugars improved, as to render
unnecessary the importation of those of Chin

and

39

and Batavia, large sums being Annually thrown into those places for this Commodity, while we at the same time possess every advantage for making this necessary Article of the best quality, to the full in as high a degree, as either the China or Dutch, besides our own wants, we have every reason to imagine, that we might soon be able to supply the Malabar Coast, Persia and Arabia with Sugars, whereas at present they are chiefly supplied from China and Batavia —

The Hindoo Sugar Mill of the Rajahmundry Circar is worked by a single pair of Buffaloes or oxen, going round with the lever A which is fixed on the top B of the right hand roller, these two rollers C C have endless screw heads, which are formed of four spiral groves and four spiral edges D D cut in opposite directions which turns them into one another when the Mill is working, these rollers and their heads are of one piece, and made of the toughest and hardest wood that can be got, and which will not impart any bad taste to the juice, they generally employ either the coloured part of the wood of Mimosa Odoratissima, Dirshena carra of the Hindoos, it is of a Chocolate Colour, remarkably hard tough and durable, or that of Mimosa Nilotica Torrny carra of the

Natives

natives. it is also of a brownish colour, very tough
very durable tho' less hard than the former. They
supported in the thick strong wooden frame E F
and their distances from each other is regulat
by means of the wedges d d which pass throu
mortoises in the frame planks, and agroove m
in a bit of some sort of hard wood h h which for
the Axis of one of the Rollers, the Axis of the othe
presses against the left hand side of the hole
in the frame boards. The Cane Juice runs do
the Rollers through the hole in the lower fram
board into the wooden Conductor I which carrie
it into an earthen Pot K The two long pointed
stakes or piles L L are drove into the earth
which keeps the Mill steady, and is all the
fixing it requires, the under part of the lower
most plank of the frame, rests upon the surfa
of the ground which is chosen level, and very
firm that the Piles may hold the faster; a

hole is dug in the earth immediately below the

spott of the conductor to receive the Pot I

The Hindoo Plough in use throughout the Circar is composed of only three pieces of Wood. and one sm iron rod for a Sock

A The Head, the lower horizontal part, which goes in the Ground, is of a triangular form (a transverse section of it would represent nearly a right angled triangle, of which the upper flat Surface is the hyppothenuse) tapering to a fine point, on the upper or broad sloping side of which is fixed a piece of pointed iron & by means of two staples, this is all the Sock, or Iron work belonging to the instrument, it is about a foot long, one inch broad, and half an inch thick, and projects an inch or so beyond the wood. This head throws the earth equally on each side, and is very subject to be choked with grass roots &c.

The best wood for making this part of the Plough is the Center or coloured part of Mimosa odoratissima

B The Beam, it passes through a mortise in the middle of the upright part of the head, and is there firmly fixed in it. its position is such when the Plough is working, as to have its enlarged head b which serves for a bridle or muzzle to tie the yoke C to, even with the middle of the necks of the two Buffaloes or (hereabout never more) Oxen. to its hinder end is fixed D The (handle) there is only one) in a direction nearly perpendicular, which the Ploughman holds with the right while in the left he grasps a stout stick, to clear the head of the Plough of weeds &c and to drive the

Cattle

42

cattle with; a Second Person for that purpose th
never think of.-

(A true Copy)

(Signed) Josiah Webb

Depy. Secretary

(A true Copy) Wm. Harington Secy

mpt.
N Ampshire

70 91 80

A3

Revenue Department

Mr John Wrangham
acting Collector at
Dindigul

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 25th, 26th and 27th Instant.- The Board approve of your summoning the Poligars to Dindigul, but they are surprized to find that you have so little expectation of a due attention being paid to your authority on this occasion.- It is with concern the Board observe that you are not enabled to furnish every necessary Document, for affording them a perfect knowledge of the present settlement, But as they had principally in view, by their instructions of

of the 14th December and 16th March last,
obtain satisfactory information, previous to
the commencement of Fusly 1204. for ena[bling]
them to form a correct opinion of the rea[l]
state and value of the Districts, in order
that they might rent them out for a perio[d]
of years, they shall rely on your exertions fo[r]
furnishing them with the necessary mater[ials]
for the purpose.-

Under the Circumstances state[d]
by you, the Board approve of your putti[ng]
the person of Vencata Sawmy Naigue in
Confinement, and after having minutely
investigated the Charges brought
against him, you will forward a
Copy of the Evidence with you[r]
Sentimen[ts]

72.

93
12

Sentiments for the Board's Determi-
-nation.—

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Wm. Harrington Secy

Fort St. George
June 1794.—
Recd. G. Vines.

..om the Boa..

of Revenue dat..

3 June and

8th 1784

No. 13.

85

83

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To M.r John Wrangham

Acting Collector at

Dindigul

Sir

We have received your letter dated the 9th Instant, and approve of your proceeding to the interior parts of the Districts - We rely on your best exertions for recovering the Balances due by the several Poligars and furnishing us with correct Information of the real state and value of the Country preparatory to our extending the leases for a term of Years -

We have applied to Government for permission to allow you to be furnished with Tents from the Public Stores in the Garrison at Dindigul with whose orders you will hereafter be made acquainted -

We are

Sir

Your most obedient Servants

Fort St. George
14th June 1794

David Haliburton

Cha.s A. White

Tho.s Cockburn

C.F.N. Aufrere

7A 97/8

X8

Revenue Department

To Mr John Wrangham

Acting Collector at

Dindigul

Sir

In consequence of the Circumstances stated in your Letter of the 19th Instant, you have the Boards permission to keep the Person of Vencata Swamy Naigue in Confinement, and to continue to him the Allowance of 10 fanams p day for the Maintenance of himself and Family - In consequence of the Request contained in your Letter of the 9th Instant, Government have desired the Military Board to give orders that you be supplied

from

from the Stores at Dindigul with
Tents as you may require, upon your
receipt and Obligation to Return the
when the Service you are proceeding
is completed, -

I am,

Fort St. George

Sir,

25th. June 1794

Your most Obedt. Serv

Ens. T. H. Aufrere

W. Harington

46 99 4

X7

Revenue Department

To Mr. J. Wrangham
Assistant Collector at
Dindigul,

Sir,

The Board direct me to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 24th Ultimo, and to inform you that they are willing to allow a small addition to the Meyen Zabitha during the time you may be Employed on your present Enquiry, but they wish to be furnished with a Statement —— of the proposed Increase of Expence on this Account.

I am,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
W. Harington
Secy

Fort St. George
6 July 1794

Exd. J. N. Dupre

77. 10/8

Mr. J. Wrangham

Assistant Collector of Dindigul

Sir

I have forwarded my Estimate of Cash to the Pay Mr. General Amount of the Regt. ~~1787~~ the sum required for my August Disbursements I have to request you inform me if you can furnish me with the full amount or what part by the first of the Month

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt.
Humble Servant
H. Vaughan
Purser

Madura
5th July 1792

107

78

103/

To Mr. John Wrangham

No 9

Assistant to the Collector

at

Dindigul

Sir,

I beg leave to remind you of
Jummahbundy and Kistbundy for Fus[ly]
1204 together with the other papers
required to accompany it and particu[larly]
that no charge for Servants will be al[lowed]
until you shall have submitted a Lis[t]
to the Board

Finding that the accoun[ts]
of "Demand Collection and Balance" in

in

in most cases answer the purposes intended by the Renters Accounts Current You may discontinue the transmission of the latter except on the 11th of July and 30th of April when on account of the adjustments which takes place they must as usual be sent.

I am
Sir
Your Most Obed.t Serv.t

Fort St. George
7th July 1794

L. W. Hall
Actd.

Ex.d F. Wallace Jun.r

80

105/85

Mr. John Strangham

Asst. to the Collr. of Dindegul

Sir

Not receiving the amount of my Estimate from you the begining of the month I was oblige to get some money from Mr. Balmain to whom I have granted my Bill in part of my Estimate of the 2d June for Star Pags. 1778. 11. 63. and which sum I have ordered my agent at Dindegul to Return you unless the sum be considerd in part of my Estimate of the 6th July in which case I have desired my Man to deliver you a bill as a part of the money to be Recd. on the first of August. I have to request at such times as the full sums promised on the first of the month

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cannot convenantly be paid that you will let me know the sum paid that I may apply elsewhere for Balance as otherwise my payments cannot be made the Month is so far advanced as to prevent my forwarding my accounts at the time require such sum as you be able to supply me with on the first of next I have to request you forward to me at Madura

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obed.t
Humble Servant
H Vaughan
Purser

Madura
20th July 1793

Revenue Department

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To Mr. John Wrangham

Assistant Collector

at

Dindigul.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board to transmit you the Enclosed copy of their Proceedings on Mr. Macleods annual Report for Phaseli 1202 dated the 10th ulto. and they enjoin your attention to the several orders passed therein

Fort St. George
[2]1th July 1794

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

Wm. Harington
Secy.

E. T. N. Alsforn

183 72

# Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Dated 17th July 1794.—

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Read the following Letters from the Collector at Dindigul.—

Here enter Letter from Mr. Alexr. Macleod Dated 12th May 1794

Here enter Letter from Mr. Alexr. Macleod Dated 10th June 1794

The Board have already directed the Collector to use every means he may think best Calculated to ascertain the real value of the Pollams possessed by the Dindigul Poligars, resolved further to insist him to endeavour to obtain an Estimate of the number of Cattle in their Pollams as well as every other point required by the form sent—also to make a more minute enquiry into the Amount of the Peshcush formerly paid by the Poligars, and to explain the Cause which reduced the 1st. Estimate of Peshcush expected from them Vizt. 85,450. Chuckrums to Chuckrums 78,400.—

Upon reference to the Statement of the total measurement of Land forwarded by the Collector,

as

it does not seem Correctly Stated. what appears under the Head of <u>Total Measurement of Land</u> are only the Circar Lands - and the Board are sorry to remark that little more than one half of the Circar Manjah and 1/4 of the Punjah Lands are stated to have been Cultivated. It was meant that the + Statement should shew the Total Measurement of Land, the different descriptions and their several proportions to the whole - The Collector has also omitted to note at the foot of the Statement the number of Square feet contained in a Chey - Ordered therefore that he be written to accordingly. -

Resolved that the Collector be called upon to State under what regulations the Juncans are collected whether the rates of Custom are fixed up at each Chokee under his Seal, and Signature, and if he has ascertained what fees beyond the authorized duties are levied by those in charge of Collections. - to State the number of Chokees in his District and whether the number can be diminished, to transmit to the Board a Statement of the Monthly Establishment which would be required if the Juncans were kept under the Collectors imme=

=diate

immediate Management upon the principle that no fees whatever, over and above the regulated duties are to be levied by such Servants.—

The Renters Statement of Collections and Disbursements for 1202 appears to the Board to be altogether fallacious, and they trust the Investigation ordered will furnish them with a more Satisfactory Account of the Revenue of this Province.—

The Board apprehend that no attempt on the part of the Company to introduce a new Coinage into the Dindigul province could be attended with material benefit unless the Nabob could be prevailed upon to Enter entirely into the views of Government and determine to introduce the Star Pagoda throughout the Southern Countries—they are not however aware of any objection to the proposal of the Collector in regard to coining and issuing Cash whenever the Shroffs shall endeavour to Create an artificial Scarcity—Agreed therefore to Submit the Subject to the Hon'ble Governor in Council.—

Alex Elphinst
John Read
Dep'y Sec'y

Ex'd T. N. Aufrere

86

113 96

To

Wrangham Esqr.

Dindigull.

Sir,

I take the liberty of requesting your kind interference in favor of Lukkia Naig, of Cummer Vaudy, one of the Manapar Polygars, who has been plunder'd of 250 Bullocks by Vellacondama Naig of Hylour, in the Dindigul District, & has had 2 of his Men severely wounded by the said Polygar — one of them it is supposed cannot live in consequence of the wounds he has received. —

I have persuaded Lukkia Naig to desist from Retaliating on the Polygar in a similar manner (as he has threatened), but to wait your Determination of the Matter. —

I beg pardon for thus troubling you Sir, but from your well known love of Justice, I am confident this application will meet with your most serious attention —

I have the Honor to be
Sir, Yr. my Obdt. Servt.

Manapara.

Since writing the foregoing — I have
recd. an arzee from Sawmee Naig the
Polygar of Ramghery who complains
having been plundered of 1000 Bullocks
& 2000 Sheep, by the Verupatchy
& some of his people have been
wounded — he requests I would
make this affair known to you

Sir

&c

[illegible]

88

115 / 98

To Mr. Alexr. Macleod

Collector at Dindigul

Sir,

On the 24th May last the Board of Audit directed that you should furnish an account shewing the rate at which you advanced the sum in Colly fans returned to you by the Paymaster in July 1793 and the Loss arising upon the sale of them — I think it necessary to inform you that until this is done you cannot have credit for the difference.—

I am, Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant

Ld Hall

[illegible]

Fort St. George

28th July 1794 }—

J. Wallace Junr. Ex.

Dear Wrangham        Amca Naig Bottom July 31. 1794

accompanying this, I send a Novel Mrs Wrangham

o obliging as to lend me, requesting her acceptance of my best

ks for the Loan of it--; at Ammullernee I have been very

spitably treated, the place did not afford any thing that I

ted for, at least they told me so, However the disappointment

that respect I could easily put up with, had they let me depart

mme, the enclosed is a list of articles stole out of one of

Tents in the Course of last night, whilst my men were asleep

as my Tent Bullocks were loaded this Morning at 3 O'Clo

the Bullock with the Fly of my Markee disappeared.

Night a dozen Lascars remained behind to look

it. about Daybreak they nearly came up with Poligars

Colery driving the Bullock with its load towards the

ills. my People recovered the Bullock & Fly without being

le to come up with the Thieves, none of the other articles have

n recovered. I have had very great difficulty in getting a few

Sheep here, they would for a long time only give ...
However I insisted on getting some, as I never ...
...sions of this kind. There is a man of yours with ...
not seem to have much authority. At least if he ...
to my satisfaction exerted it. However I am ...
you, for your friendly intention in sending him ...
have no further occasion for him, therefore ...
with this, with respectful Compts. to Mrs. Wrangham ...
for you both & the darling little ones.

I remain

My Dear Wrang...
Very Sincerely ...
B. ...

I request my Compts. to all my
Agreeable Friends at Dunigal

91

Mr. John Wrangham

Assistant to the Collr. of Dindigul

Sir

I have forwarded my Estimate of Cash to the Pay Mr. General amounting to Pag[s]. 7681. the sum required for my September Disbursements I have to request you inform me If you can furnish with the full amount or what part by the first of the Month

I have the Honr. to be

Sir

Your Most Obedt.

Humble Servant

H Vaughan

Paymr

[M]adura

[A]ugust 1794

No mony is yet arrived in consequence of my letter of the 20th of Last Month

(Revenue Department)

[2] 123

To Mr John Wrangham
Acting Collector
at
Dindigul,

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Sir,

[C]ircular)

We transmit Copy of our Resolutions relative to the future annual Reports which are to be prepared for transmission to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, and we direct your particular attention thereto —

We are,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants

Fort St. George
6 August 1794

Exd. [illegible]

" David Haliburton
" Chas N. White
" Thos. Cockburn

123/105

| 1 | 2 | | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Names of Districts or Purgunnahs &c. | Number of Villages | | | Number of Houses | | Computed Number of Inhabitants allowing persons to each family | | Number of Mofussil Inhabitants or Head Cultivators included in the foregoing | | Number of Ploughs | | Number of Looms | |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1202 | 1203 | 1202 | 1203 | 1202 | 1203 | 1202 | 1203 | 1202 | 12[illegible] |

5

| ...ber of ...ths | 9 Total Measurement of Lands | | 10 Total Lands uncultivated and unproductive to Government | | | | | 11 Occupied by Houses, Gardens and back Yards | | 12 Mulberry Plantations | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paddy | Combo or dry Grain | Commons | Occupied by Woods, Rocks &c. | Occupied by Tanks, Wells and Ponds | Number of Tanks | Number of Wells | | | | |
| 1203. | | | | | | | | 1202. | 1203. | 1202 | 1203 |

| Names of Districts or Purgunnahs &c. | Produce of the Circar Land | | Village Maunium | | | | Produce of Village Maunium | | Summud Maunium | | | | Produce of Summud Maunium | | Total 1203 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1202 | 1203 | 1203 | | | | 1203 | | 1203 | | | | 1203 | | Paddy Lands Cultivated Cawnies | Produce of Village Lands [illegible] |
| | | | Cultivated | | Uncultivated | | | | Cultivated | | Uncultivated | | | | | |
| | [illegible] | Pagodas | Nunjah | Punjah | Nunjah | Punjah | [illegible] | [illegible] | Nunjah | Punjah | Nunjah | Punjah | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |

| 20 Total 1203 Dry Grain Lands Cultivated | 20 Total 1203 Produce of Dry Grain Paddy | 21 Salt Total Produce of 1202 | 21 Salt Total Produce of 1203 | 22 Estimate Gross Collections made by the Renters 1203 | 23 Estimate Amount of Renters Sibbendy &c. Charges 1203 | 24 Revenue payable to Government Rents & Annuals 1202 | Balances of 1202 Outstanding at the close of the year | Land Revenue Rented payable to Government for 1203 | 27 Land Revenue under Amanee for 1203 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cawnies | Seers | Seers | Seers | Star Pagodas | Star Pagodas | Star Pagodas | Star Pagodas | Star Pagodas | Star Pagodas |

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| Names of Districts or Purgunnahs &c. | 28<br>Sayer Revenue for 1203 | 29<br>Salt Revenue for 1203 | 30<br>Total Revenue for 1203. | 31<br>Balances for 1203 Outstanding at the Close of the Year | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Star Pagodas | Star Pagodas | Star Pagodas | Star Pagodas | |

Average prices of Grain of the several Crops distinguishing Wet and Dry Grains &c. &c. &c.

The Measures in use in the several Districts to be noted and the number of Pucca Seer in Each.—

The number of Square feet Contained in the Measure in use in the several Districts

A.

Form

of

Statement to accompany

the

Annual Reports.

98

61

127 105

Ss 18th Novr 1793

The annual Reports for Pu-
seley 1202 having been found not sufficie[ntly]
comprehensive, it was resolved, with th[e]
view to obviate future omissions and to
render them more complete and uniform
to draw up such a Form from a com-
parison of the whole, when received for
the last year (1202) as should comprize
every Species of useful Information rela-
ting to the districts under distinct Heads
for the purpose of being transmitted
to the several Stations for their gui-
dance - and conformably to the foreg[o]-
ing Resolution - the following ar-
rangement of the Heads is ordered to be
observed.

No 1st ........ The different Sources of Re-
venue to the Circar

2nd The various Produce of the soil

The

3^d The Rules and Rates of assessment

N^o 4^th The general conduct of the Zemind
or Renter (to be noticed under the Hea
of each Zemindary district or farm
spectively) their Estimated Gross Collection, the
military force (Sebbendy Peons &c^a) k
up by each with an Estimate of the
pence thereof, including a report of th
attention paid to the Subrenters a
Ryots.

5^th The real and Comparative Sta
of the Tanks, reservoirs and water co
explaining any particular defec
and suggesting such repairs and
provements as may appear requ
or Calculated for the good of the
try - adding an Estimate of the
pence thereof and of the addition
produce which would thereby ac

to the Circar, with the present number of ploughs and Inhabitants and what might be cultivated by the same Inhabitants with as many additional Ploughs as they could work if aided by Government to procure them and the advance which would be required for that purpose

No 6th The real and Comparative State of Manufactures and Commerce explaining the Cause of the rise or fall of either, and proposing any means for their Improvement, also of any encrease or decrease in the number of manufacturers specifying the Coins Current in the districts, their several proportions, the average fluctuation of Exchange and any disadvantages the people labor under from the manoeuvres of Shroffs &ca

7th The mode under which the Customs

sea

sea or Land are collected, whether those on any particular articles bear hard upon any class of the people - noting the number of Chokees, whether they may not be reduced - and what checks are Establish-ed or may be established more effectu-ally to prevent undue Exactions -

8th The various descriptions of Lands held by Individuals (including Revenue officers) subject to a partial Tax or free of all Rent or Tax, on account of which the Circar Revenue is liable to a proportionate Diminution, also stating (on an average calculation) the proportion such diminution bears to the gross Circar Revenue.

9th The Names and Conduct of the several Native Revenue Officers in discharging their duties.

The

10th The progress made in the Cultivation of the Mulberry, Sugar and Indigo, whether the Soil and Situation in any part of their districts are particularly favourable to the Cultivation, and what Encouragement they conceive would induce the extension of these Valuable branches of Commerce - and in particular to report the progress made and actual state of Cultivation of such Lands as have been granted by Government for those purposes - the number of Wells sunk &ca. mentioning the selling prices of Sugar and Indigo -

11th To ascertain and report the actual State of the Roads passing through their Districts and whether any and what accommodations such

as

as avenues of Trees Choultries &c.a // for Travellers are attended to, what assessments if any are levied for keeping them in repair, pointing out where improvements may be made in these respects and the best mode to be adopted for effecting them, & whether by assignments of waste Ground as an inducement for erecting Choultries and for keeping them in repair as well as for planting and watering of Trees &c.a or by any other means which may appear to more eligible.

Under Each of the prescribed Heads the Collector will of course be expected to give the fullest Information and to offer such observations as may occur to be necessary.

should

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should he be desirous of Stating any Local Customs and usages or of suggesting any alteration or amendment which Cannot be regularly brought under either of the Heads Specified, the Collector will use his discretion, having in view that it is the object of the Board to obtain every information which may tend to promote the prosperity and improvement of the Country and the Ease and happiness of the people.

The Board have prepared the following form of a Statement to accompany the annual Report in Order to bring into a Comparative view the most material Objects Comprehended therein as well as Some points not particularly Specified, for the purpose of

conveying

Conveying to the Hon.ble Court of Direc-
tors the fullest information of the
actual State of the Company's possessi-
ons on this Coast under their Supe-
rintendance, and the better to enable
them to judge of the Exertions of their
Servants in the immediate charge
and Management of the Revenues.

Vide Enclosure A.

Ex: T. N. Stuppin[illegible]

A true Copy
Wm. Harington
Secy

106

135 / 117

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W. Wrangham Esqr.

Assistant to the Collr. of

Dinagepul

Sir

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th Instant likewise the money forwarded on the same day, 1660. C.R.s have been objected to by the shroffs of the Garrison and are returned by the Guards, I have sent my agent two bills one including the 1660. C.R.s on the supposition of their being exchanged the other where the 1660. C.R.s are deducted and shall apply to the Collr. of the Religious Endowments in case it should not be convenient to you to send them to me

I have to request that the money

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may require for my Madura Moragaine &c. Pay

may be forwarded to me as heretofore as many Pagodas

objected to by the Garrison Shroffs of Madura shall

Current in the Dindigul District and would be subject on

to remonstrance If paid into the hands of my ag

at Dindigul

I have the Honor to be
Sir
your Most Obed.t
Humble Servant
H. Vaughan
Pursr

Madura
7 Aug.t 1794

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To John Wrangham Esqr 1

Collector at Dindegul 137

Sir

I enclose you a Certific
r Eight Carriage Bullocks which I
quest you will please to sign & forw
to me by the returning Tappal

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obd Se

Trichinopoly
August 1794

W Hawkins
Bergr

109 139 120

John Wrangham Esq.^r

Assistant to the Collector of

Dindegul

67

67

Sir

I have this Instant been honored with the receipt of Your Letter dated the 5.^th

I have summoned all the Polygars in the Trichinopoly District, and on their arrival at my Cutcherry, I shall pay particular attention to the Complaint You have preferred against Sawmy Naick, and shall do every thing that is in my power, to prevent the Commission of such irregular & atrocious Acts in future —

I have the honor to be

Sir Your Most Obedient Servant,

George Powney

Coll. T.R.C.

Tondy

15 August 1794

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Revenue Department

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To Mr. John Wrangham
Acting Collector at
Dindigul

Sir,

I am directed by the Board to transmit you the Enclosed Copy of their Proceedings on your Report under date the 1st Instant, and to desire that you will attend to the Resolutions and Orders contained therein —

I am
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
Wm. Harington Secy.

Fort St. George
August 1794

J. H. Aufrere

28/3/28

[illegible]